

THE DEMOCRATS ARE WAKING UP IN ALL PARTS OF THIS CITY AND COOK COUNTY; THEY ARE GETTING READY TO WAGE A TERRIFIC POLITICAL BATTLE ALL ALONG THE LINE BETWEEN NOW AND THE PRIMARIES.

HON. PATRICK J. CARR, TREASURER OF COOK COUNTY; HON. HENRY HORNER, JUDGE OF THE PROBATE COURT, AND HON. ROBERT M. SWEITZER, COUNTY CLERK, WILL HAVE ALMOST CLEAR SAILING UP UNTIL THE APRIL PRIMARIES.

As we near the April Primaries, everything seems to indicate that the Democrats are already getting in fighting trim for the great battle. The following are some of the many Democrats who are perfectly willing to serve the dear public:

Clerk Probate Court—Henry R. Houle (2); Henry A. Zender (26); John A. Cervinka (34).

Clerk Criminal Court—John Hadlerlein (24); John S. Clark (35).

County Judge—John J. Rooney (4); Martin Walsh (18); James C. Jeffery (21).

Assessors—Rudolph L. Schapp (22); Michael K. Sheridan (31); S. J. Rosenblatt (34).

Board of Review—Joseph O. Kostner (34).

President County Board—Edward J. Hughes (14); Joseph M. Fitzgerald (30); Robert W. McKinlay (31); Daniel Ryan (32); Frank J. Walsh (32); County Commissioner—John Budinger (1); William D. Scott (4); Jas. L. Leddy (6); James J. Sullivan (7); P. J. Sullivan (7); Michael McInerney (7); Thomas Kasperki (11); Edward J. Hughes (14); Abraham Salitsky (19); Bernard J. Conlon (21); Joseph L. Gill (23); Frank F. Roeder (24); Frank J. Wilson (27); Albert Nowak (28); Emmet Whealan (29); Frank Ragen (30); Joseph M. Fitzgerald (30); Robert W. McKinlay (31); John E. Conroy (31); Daniel Ryan (32); Frank J. Walsh (32); Joseph Smith (34); Charles Vesely (34); Bartley Berg (35); Maurice T. Callerton (35).

Sheriff—Harry A. Zender (26); John E. Traeger, (30); John Toman (34).

Sanitary Trustee—James M. Whalen (7); Frank X. Rydzewski (8); Joseph A. Mendel (10); Joseph P. Keane (15); Maurice F. Kavanagh (18); Thomas Gallagher (19); Max Adamowski (28); William R. O'Toole (30); Timothy J. Crowe (33); John Toman (34); Michael Rosenberg (34); Timothy Clohesy (34); Thomas M. Sullivan (35).

Municipal Judge—Thomas Murphy (6); Frank Graham (6); Frank Moore (6); Edward Wade (6); Francis Bor-

relli (7); William J. Lindsay (7); Elmer J. Whitty (7); Thomas W. Flynn (7); James Graham (7); Samuel E. Weinschenker (10); Leo V. Roeder (11); J. J. Viterna (11); Rocco De Stefano (19); Samuel E. Pincus (20); Edmond L. Mulcahy (21); Dennis W. Sullivan (23); E. L. McGarry (23); C. H. Havard (27); Frank T. Huenig (28); Al F. Gorman (30); James A. Donahoe (33); John F. Higgins (33); Max Korshak (34); Francis Al-legretti (35).

Some Not Designated

Other candidates whose names were presented without designation of the offices they will seek were: Thomas D. Nash, Jacob Kern, Bernard Kewin, John J. Bradley, Patrick White and Louis Levy of the Third ward, and John P. Gibbons, Daniel J. Cahill and Peter Foy of the Sixth ward.

In addition the Achaian league, a Greek organization, submitted the names of George Kyriakopoulos and Stratis Mitchell for county commissioner and A. A. Pantelis for Municipal Judge.

It goes without saying that Hon. Robert M. Sweitzer, Hon. Patrick J. Carr, and Hon. Henry Horner will be re-nominated for their respective positions without the slightest opposition.

BIG DEMOCRATS TO LEAD THE FIGHT

The Democratic county managing committee's subcommittee of fifteen, named to choose the organization county slate, is as follows: shrd rdl county slate was announced by Chairman James M. Dailey. The business of preparing a primary ticket is to begin at once, so a report may be made within the next ten days.

Chairman Dailey and Secretary Timothy J. Crowe will sit in at the head of the committee, of which the members are Boetius H. Sullivan, Francis X. Busch, George E. Brennan, William L. O'Connell, Dennis J. Egan, Congressman Stanley H. Kunz, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Ald. Michael Kenna, Henry Stuckart, Ald. Anton J. Cernak, P. A. Naah, William J. Graham, Martin J. O'Brien, Ald. John Powers, City Clerk James T. Igoe, William Legner and J. J. Jeffery.

NEW IDEAS IN HOSPITALS

A new type of hospital is nearing completion and will shortly be opened in New York City. The unique feature is found in the fact that the hospital will be equipped with 300 private rooms and no wards. It will receive all classes of patients, both day and charitable, and, as announced, none will be denied.

Each room will be fitted for a single patient, and so furnished with pictures and curtains as to make it pleasant and homelike.

The promoters of this decided innovation for the care of the sick claim that there will be absolutely no waste of heat or light, since it will be possible to shut off completely those rooms or wings which are not in use; a ward must be kept heated and lighted even though it is only half occupied. Elimination of sex and disease classification, made largely possible by the single room system, will allow maximum use of the entire hospital at all times. Each room, having its own equipment, lavatory and toilet, is an isolation unit. Danger of infection and contagion is absolutely eliminated.

Every room, because of the unusual X-shaped plan of structure, will be an outside room, with plenty of air and sunshine. The hospital will be open to all persons, regardless of race, color or creed. It is founded with the idea that to give a patient complete contentment of mind is to start him well on the road to recovery.

SAFETY SUGGESTIONS

The exhaust gas from an automobile or any internal combustion engine is dangerous. Because this is true, these precautions should be observed:

1. Always open the garage door be-

fore starting the engine.

2. Do not allow the engine to run for any length of time in a closed garage.

3. Do not work near the exhaust of a running automobile engine.

4. Special precautions as to ventilation are necessary when in garage pit.

5. When the exhaust is used for heating a closed car, the system must be free from leaks.

The persons overcome by exhaust gases from automobile and gasoline engines should be removed to fresh air and artificial respiration performed until a physician arrives.

Here is a woman who knows that a cold is an infection, and she also knows how colds are spread. In a postal card to the Department of Health she says: "I am certainly one who would be glad if you would roast some of the people who sneeze and cough in street cars. I sat next to one of those hogs who would not cover their nose and mouth and now I have an awful cold and I know I contracted it from that party."

Length of life depends on one's physical health and vigor and these do not come by chance. Like everything else in this world that is worth having, we must work for it.

MME. WHITE GOES SOUTH

Mme. Annett White is making a tour of the south in song recital and will appear in St. Louis, Nashville, Birmingham and other cities of interest. Mme. White has traveled extensively in the interest of Fisk University.



HON. PATRICK A. NASH
Successful and Extensive Contractor, Member of the Board of Review of Cook County, One of the High Chiefs of the Democratic Party of This City, Who Has a Whole Army of Friends Who Would Like to See Him Enter the Race for Mayor of Chicago in 1923.

COLORED LEADER ARRESTED IN N. Y. FOR MAIL FRAUD

New York.—Marcus Garvey's heretofore plans for the colonization of Africa by means of a half dozen stock selling corporations has caused his arrest on charges of using the mails to defraud.

This provides a climax to a bizarre career that lifted the colored man from obscurity to titles, hero worship, and wealth. Provisional president of the "Republic of Africa," guiding spirit of the Black Star line and other organizations, he was hailed in Harlem as a wizard.

Specifically Garvey is accused as president of the Black Star Line, of advertising and selling passage to Africa on a mythical vessel and that he used the United States mails to defraud in disposing of stocks in his Black Star Line.

HE WILL SOON HAVE A NEW PAIR OF LEGS

Mr. J. M. Blank of Jacksonville, Ill., has just arrived in Chicago, where he is to get a brand new pair of legs and be taught to walk again. Mr. Blank lost both legs sometime ago in a railroad accident near Jacksonville. He sued the Illinois Central Railroad Company for \$20,000, but his attorney compromised on \$400. This amount was soon used up. Interested friends raised money, bought him a farm, and had him taught poultry raising. Then they tried to find out whether science could supply him with better ability to get around. They learned of a place in Chicago where he could get artificial legs and probably learn to walk in a few days. But Mr. Blank knew, no one in Chicago who would take care of him and a charitable organization in Jacksonville wrote to Chicago in his behalf and was referred to the Urban League.

Mr. Thayer of the League staff arranged for a stopping place, met Mr. Blank at the station, and will see to it that he gets to and from the doctor's. With the interest and help of all these friends, there is hope that Mr. Blank will get real benefit and become a happier and productive member of society.

ITEMS FROM NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A re-hearing is to come up soon in the case of Mrs. Lily G. Taylor, a colored woman who holds title to oil lands in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, estimated to be worth \$15,000,000. Mrs. Taylor is the acknowledged natural child of Isom and Lona McGee, the original owners. She was given possession under decision of Judge J. E. Reynolds of the Claiborne Parish Court. The holders of the land appealed this decision and the Supreme Court of Louisiana confirmed Mrs. Taylor's title. Not being satisfied, an application was made for a rehearing and Mrs. Taylor's continued possession hangs on the outcome of this rehearing.

ON BUSINESS TRIP

Miss Ivy L. Canada, 602 E. 41st st., left the city a few days ago for New York where she will visit several days and then go to Finchley, Va., where she will adjust business matters for the family. Miss Canada will be away about two weeks.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Clarence Bennett of the Lyric Theatre has just returned from the second annual meeting of the Theatre Owners' Booking Association and announces plans for the formation of a five-million-dollar theatrical circuit for Negro patrons. The circuit includes about sixty theatres in practically every State in the Union and plans under consideration contemplate extension of the circuit to include Mexico, Canada, Porto Rico and the Bahamas.

PRESIDENT JONES HITS THE MARK. BOARD MEETING TO BE LARGELY ATTENDED

January 25th at 10 a. m. to find many of the distinguished preachers of the United States here in Nashville. The meeting will be called to order in the main chapel of the Theological Seminary and all arrangements have been completed for the session. The Board of which Dr. J. S. Earle is the chairman, will also convene at 3:30 p. m., in the office of Dr. G. A. Long and this will bring many prominent women and laymen to the city. At 8 p. m. a program will be rendered at the churches here in the city and Dr. Taylor chairman of the Trustee Board of the Seminary that will have charge of that end of the program. Mrs. Lula Butler Hurst will be present and will lend her wonderful ability as a singer in making the occasion interesting.

Dr. Jones, in speaking of the meeting in his home in Evanston said: "This meeting in conference is of vital importance, we will make no program in this meeting for the Convention, but many matters of importance will come before the leaders and out of this conference will come the conclusion that will make brighter the future. I have many promises from brethren throughout the country and many of them who cannot come will send in a remittance through Dr. Long, the Corresponding Secretary, which will be receipted and acknowledged through the Union Review. Either do the work at Nashville on the 25th inst. or declare ourselves incompetent of a task first in every worthy program."

THE APPOMATTOX CLUB

3622 Grand Boulevard

Announcements, January, 1922

Saturday evening, January 21, 9:30 p. m., Club smoker—Mr. Bert A. Williams, Guest of Honor. Entertainment by Club talent. Buffet Luncheon. Members only.

Sunday afternoon, January 29, 3:30 p. m., Musicals and program—Address: "The Pan-African Congress," by Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams. Musical numbers arranged by J. Gray Lucas. Members and friends invited.

MRS. BROOKS HERE

Mrs. W. S. Brooks of Davenport, Ia., sister of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Lewis, 2325 Park ave., is here on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. During last week, Mrs. Brooks visited The Royal House of U. B. F. & S. M. T., and attended the installation at Masonic Hall, Jan. 14th.

METROPOLITAN INS. DOES NOT ENCOURAGE NEGRO INSURANCE RISK

Vice President, Mr. Woodward Urges Negroes To Organize Their Own Companies.

New York.—That the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company does not encourage Negroes to take out policies in their institution has just been disclosed by Mr. Woodward, vice president of the company, in an interview with James H. Hulbert, Executive Secretary of the New York Urban League. It is said that Mr. Woodward admitted that over 12 per cent of the company's policy holders are colored; stating that to employ colored agents would only stimulate more business among the race which is not desired.

"The law forces us," said Mr. Woodward, "to give the same policies to Negroes as we give to whites, while the rating due to high mortality among Negroes is almost twice as great." Mr. Woodward did not hesitate to urge that Negroes organize their own companies instead of seeking policies with his company.

This information was elicited from Mr. Woodward when Jas. H. Hulbert of the New York Urban League called upon him and urged him to employ Negro collectors in Negro neighborhoods.

Many Negroes throughout the country have taken offense at the statement by Mr. Woodward and a "strike" is threatened.

SIDELIGHTS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Announcement was made some time ago of a number of prominent Negroes who had arranged with a touristic agency for a cruise to Africa. An enticing proposition had been offered them. The "eligibles" were to be restricted to Negro business and professional persons; they were to have a first-class ship with all modern appointments. They were to make the trip with the knowledge and sanction of the American, French and British governments for study purposes and were to be accompanied by a lecturer, who, on the way over, was to give a preliminary survey of African conditions. The fee to cover this service was \$495 and the date for sailing was December 3, 1921. Shortly before that time the sailing date was postponed first to December 10 and later indefinitely.

Consequently, a number of persons who entered into the agreement became restless and went to New York to make complaint against the agency. The home office of the agency, however, is in Philadelphia, and according to information from Washington, Department of Justice officials, they were advised to file complaint in Philadelphia.

Serving colored folks is a hard task. Leaders who are conscientious make a great financial sacrifice in so doing and finally are liable to land in the poor house. Still they are assured of the great reward in the hereafter and will secure a high place in the niche of fame. Editors of colored journals belong to this class.

BOOK CHAT--BY MARY WHITE OVERTON—CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE. AUTHOR OF "HALF A MAN," "HAZEL," "THE SHADOW," ETC.

"A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO"

By Benjamin Brawley

Published by The MacMillan Company, New York City
Price \$4.00 including postage

This new history will be felt by many to be the most important book upon the Negro that has been printed for years. We have had a deluge of opinion on the question, doled out to us by black and white alike, but Mr. Brawley gives us a history, compiled with conscientious care and covering a long period of time. From the coming of the first slave ship to the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Negro Improvement Association is a goodly period and the 400 pages that the book contains can with difficulty compress all the important things that the writer has to say. Indeed a criticism of the book would be the division of space, 70% of the volume concerning itself with the period before the Civil War. This hurries the latter part and perhaps paints an even more gloomy mand.

There is nothing passionate or emotional in Mr. Brawley's writing. He practices great calm and strives to be if possible strictly impartial. Nevertheless, one would soon know that the book was either by a Negro or by one who "thought black" not because of the presentation of the facts but because of the facts themselves. We view the Indian wars, especially the wars of the Seminoles, through the Negroes' eyes and learn that the Indian and the Negro raised among the Indians fought shoulder to shoulder against the efforts to make them migrate. Mr. Brawley concludes his chapter on the Indian Wars with the statement: "In the course of the Seminole wars the rights of Indian and Negro alike were ruthlessly disregarded. There was redress for neither before the courts, and at the end in dealing with them every honorable principle of men and nations was violated." The desire to get back runaway slaves who were received by the Indians and treated by them with far more humanity than they were treated by the whites, was a controlling motive in the desire of the people of Florida and Alabama to

force the Indians to migrate.

Mr. Brawley gives great, and deservedly great, importance to the slave insurrections of Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner. The terror that these men, especially Nat Turner, implanted in the heart of the southern slave holder led to harsh legislation especially against the free Negro, but in the long run the Negro gained. Every time he made his hideous status known he helped the cause of anti-slavery.

Another matter, new in the recital of the anti-slavery agitation as we have read it in white histories, is the story of the convention of Negroes held in Philadelphia September 15, 1830, three years before the founding of the American Anti-Slavery Society. One reads here of great names of Bishop Allen, of Pennington, Shadd, and others. And at these first conferences were the white champions of freedom, Garrison, Tappan, Jocelyn. The book brings out with great clearness the rebellious Negro both slave and freeman. The characteristics that we applaud when we see them in the Negro youth today, their revolt against prejudice and oppression, Mr. Brawley shows very clearly were not missing in the much more dangerous and different days of slavery.

There is an important chapter upon Liberia, a story of a brave group of pioneers whose difficulties were far worse than those that the Puritan fathers ever encountered. There were not only the immense hordes of natives, unfriendly from the first, but the European powers, foremost among them the British, ready to seize any unfair advantage and to steal from the new republic whenever they found it safe. The marvel is that Liberia has survived at all.

I have said that Mr. Brawley is unemotional, but one chapter that on organization and agitation ends with the wonderful story of Sojourner Truth speaking at the Woman's Suffrage Convention. "Dat little man in black dar," and Sojourner Truth points her long fingers at him, "he say women can't have as much rights as man, 'cause Christ weren't a woman. But what did Christ come from?" Raising her voice she repeated, "What did Christ come from? From God and a woman. Man had nothing to do with him." How much we have missed who have never seen Sojourner Truth! But her words can still thunder throughout the coming ages.

N. Y. WORLD CRITICIZES OPPOSITION TO DYER BILL

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, has made public extracts from an editorial in the New York World of January 8, 1922, in which the World accuses the Southern Democrats opposing the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill of having "given away their case." Says the World:

"The most deadly blow ever struck at those residuary rights and powers of the States since the beginning of the Government is the Eighteenth Amendment, and for that fact the South and its Representatives at Washington are most of all responsible. They cared nothing then for State police power and all that. The more completely it was destroyed and merged in the Central Government, so far as prohibition was concerned, the better they were suited. They turned their backs on the most fundamental principles for which they and their political predecessors had stood since the time of Jefferson and went bag and baggage over to a position that even the traditional party of centralization would have repudiated as unthinkable hardly half a dozen years ago."

"And now they are loudly talking State police power against a little anti-lynching bill whose whittling-down invasion of State jurisdiction is not comparable for a moment with that effected by the Eighteenth Amendment! It is to laugh, and this no doubt explains the great good nature with which the Republican side of the House listens to the Southern protests and then votes them down."

Rev. S. L. Birt, pastor of Bethel church, left Sunday evening for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will rest up for several weeks.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Dr. Anson Phelps-Stokes Will Speak on General Armstrong

Hampton, Va.—Dr. Anson Phelps-Stokes of Lenox, Mass., former secretary of Yale University and present secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund for educational work among Negroes, Indians and whites, according to announcement made by Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, will deliver the principal address at the celebration of Founder's Day on Sunday, January 29, in memory of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded Hampton in 1866 and served as principal for twenty-five years, until his death in 1893.

Dr. Stokes is well known on account of his books and pamphlets on religious and historical subjects and his work for the Episcopal Board of Religious Education, the Yale Foreign Missionary Society, and the Army Educational Commission. As secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund he has stimulated and encouraged activities for social betterment.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund has made a survey of the Negro schools and published, in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Education, a two-volume authoritative report on "Negro Education in the United States," has assisted in the education of Negro ministers, has offered fellowships for white students at the University of Georgia and University of Virginia, and has organized the Southern Publicity Committee, which has brought about better understanding between the races.

Through the influence of former Governor Frank O. Lowden, Col. John R. Marshall, may become Recorder of Deeds, of the District of Columbia. Col. Marshall, is vice-president of the Binga State Bank and he is well qualified for that position.